Sociology and Education :-

Education :-

Education is the process which helps in cultivation of values, favourable attitude and development of various skills.

Rousseau say →

→ A person without education really blind.

→ plant are developed by cultivation and men by education.

Kothari commission →

The destiny of India is now being shaped in the classroom.

Sociology →

→ Sociology defined as (" science of society)

→ Sociology is the systematic study of society.

→ The term "sociology" is coined from the Latin word "socious" which means "Associate" "society" and Greek word "logos" which means "systematic study" or 'science'.

→ Sociology is a systematic study or science of society or science of associated people.

→ Aguste compte was the father of Sociology According to him, Sociology is the science of social phenomena.

Nature & Scope of Sociology :—

1. Sociology is a Humanizing Science.
2. Sociology extends its tantacles in every Direction.
3. Sociology is concerned with social facts.
4. Sociologists are people, who serve the society.
5. Sociologists belive that all things are relative.
6. Sociologists does not give solution to our problem.
7. Sociolgy helps for a better understanding of human behaviour.
8. Sociology plays a part in human behaviour.
9. Sociology differs from the exact Science.

11. Write the Meaning, nature and scope of Sociology of Education?

Ans :—

→ Education is a subsystem of the society.

→ Sociology of education is the new subject which evolved from sociology.

→ It is the branch of sociology which emphasizes on sociological problem and find out the solution.

→ E. George payne "Father of Educational Sociology" "Educational sociology is the science which describes and Explains institutions, groups and social processes in relation to the educaton system in its evolution and changing functi

→ The sociology of education is the study of how social institutions and individual experiences affects education and its outcome.

Nature :-

→ George payne, Father of educational Sociology, was explained nature in his book, " The principle of Educational Sociology" published in 1928;

1. Sociology of education explain the effects of learning on group life and that of the group of life on learning.
2. It explain the ' how education as social process and may eliminate the social defect.

Scope :-

The scope of sociology of education is vast. The Scope can be seen in two aspect i.e sociological and Educational.

→ Sociology of education studies the relation of education to various social institutions, such as family, Home, culture, society etc.

→ It includes how culture is handed over to coming generation

→ It includes how socialization of the child takesplace as a result of social interaction.

→ It include the role of social agencies in the educational process.

→ It include education as a mean of social change and social control.

2) Write the Relationship between sociology and Education?

→ Emile Durkheim, the French sociologist is considered to be the father of modern educational sociology.

→ He assigned to education a cleansing reformatory role in society.

→ He wanted that education should recognize social life and same and make the improvised society.

→ The conceptual frame work here is functionalism, the search for the social function performed by education.

→ It is the part played by the education in the maintenance and promotion of social cohesion and social unity.

→ According to sociology thinkers, education is not the same thing as schooling, nor is it the teaching and learning of a certain body of subject matter. It is much more than this

→ It is equal to the development of character and personality by means of social life of educational institutions.

→ According to sociologists education is a social process which helps in eliminating the defects of the society and may perpetuate desirable institutions & group activities.

→ The sociolgy of education focuses on the social forces through which the individual is developed and the social relations by which the individual gain experience

3. Write the meaning and process of socialization?

Ans →

→ Socialization is the process of preparing the children to fit well in the society into which they are born.

→ According to Drever, " socialization is a process by which the individual is adapted to his social environment and becomes a recognized, cooperating and efficient member of it.

→ Gandhiji says " I value individual freedom but you must not forget than man is essentially a social being and socialization is the process of making a social being.

Process :-

Socialization is a term used by sociologists and educationalists to refer to the life long process of inheriting and disseminating norms, customs and ideologies.

→ Socialization is thus " the means by which social and cultural continuity are attained."

→ Socialization is the learning process that begins shortly after birth.

→ Early childhood is the period of the most intense and the most crucial socialization.

→ It is also when much of our personality takes shape. However we continue to be socialized throughout our lives.

→ Socialization is a life-long process.

→ Socialization of adults differ from childhood.

→ There are many different forms of socialization but two types are particularly important for children.

1. primary
2. secondary

→ Primary socialization refers to socialization of the infant in the primary or earlier year of life.

→ secondary socialization is the process can be seen at work outside the immediate family, in the "peer group"

Characteristics of socialization

1. socialization is a continuous process

→ Socialization is visible as well as non visible process.

→ Based on the time, place, the process of socialization will be differs.

→ The process of socialization is helping for making better individual in society.

4) Social Agencies of Education :-

1 - Informal Agencies :-

These are institutions which diffuse and transmit culture and knowledge from one generation to another in an informal & unorganised manner.

Ex The family, the play group etc.

2. Formal agencies :-

The Agencies which are set up by the society with the objectives of carrying out the various functions of education are called formal agencies.

Ex :- The school, the temple etc.

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UNIT-2

Culture AND Education

(1) what is the Meaning, characteristics of culture?

Meaning of culture:-

→ culture means a way of life of a society.

→ It includes the way of eating food, wearing clothes, using language, Making love, getting married, getting buried, playing games etc.

→ The term culture has been derived from the verb "cultivate" and its noun is "cultivation". Therefore 'culture' means to refine or to civilize.

→ Culture is surrounds the individual in the form of rituals, practices, sanctions etc.

1. Mathew Arnold " culture is a study of perfection as the best that has been thought and known

2. Ellwood " culture includes all of man's material civilization, tools, weapons, clothing, shelter, Machines and even its system of industry

3. Emerson " The foundation of culture, as of character, is atleast the Moral Sentiment'.

4. Dayananda Swamy " culture consists of the acceptance of truth and abandonment of untruth."

5. Mahatma Gandhi " Culture is the foundation, the primary thing. It should show itself in the smallest detail of your conduct and personal behaviour. & inner culture must be reflected in your speech

6. Jawaharlal Nehru - culture is widening of the mind and the spirit.

Type of culture:-

1 - Material culture

2 - Non - Material culture:

1 - Material culture consists of all the visual objects

2 - Non - material culture classified into two broad category.

*1 cognitive system - The cognitive components of culture includes the definition that people give to everything that exists.

*2 Normative system:-

The normative system is the core of a culture. It consists of values, norms, institution and sanctions.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURE:-

1. The learned quality.

2. The transmitive quality

3. Culture is cumulative.

4. Culture is adaptive.

5. Gratifying quality.

2- Write a short-not on cultural-LAG ?

→ Cultural lag is a stage of situation when values do not adapt and respond at the same rate as changes in material condition.

Material and Non Material culture :-

→ Culture can be classified into two aspects namely material culture and non material culture.

→ The material culture is that which can be perceived i.e which includes the tools, weapons, ornaments, vessels, clothing, shelter etc.

→ The non-material aspect of culture which cannot be seen from outside, which include spiritual civilization.

→ The gap between material and non-Material culture is called cultural-lag.

→ Reducing the gap between material and non-material culture is called cultural growth

→ The term cultural lag refers to the notion that culture take time to catch up with technology innovations, and that social problems and conflicts are caused by this lag...

3.) write a short note on cultural pluralism ?

→ The first and foremost of the theories of culture is the 'cultural pluralism'.

→ "The safe guarding of the independent entity by the diversified races and group is called cultural pluralism."

→ Cultural pluralism is the natural characteristic feature of any society. It is also a symbol for an enriched culture, fraternity and peace existing in any society.

→ The spread of culture in a particular society depends upon its geographical extent.

→ The culture of a specific society is accepted and followed by the people who belonged to the specific geographical area.

→ From the historical view point, it is evident that people of a particular region had a special material and non-material culture of their own.

→ The existence of many culture in a political state with their own cultures, it can be called as "cultural pluralism".

Cultural pluralism - India :-

→ Indian culture is not a single culture.

→ But, it is a unique culture where the admixture of different culture can be seen.

Culture pluralism - Education :-

→ Education has a pivotal role in a society where there is cultural pluralism.

→ Particularly, School is a miniature society where children belonging to different cultures get education. It is a secular organisation.

) ~~What is the role of cultural tolerance~~ ?

) Write the Relationship between Culture and Education.

→ Education and culture are intimately related.

→ Culture serves as an instrument for the transmission of cultural heritage.

The relation between education and culture, can be seen from the following points.

→ Education is a product of culture

→ Education leads to cultural change and also promotes it.

→ Education equips individual to admit oneself in the changing cultural patterns.

→ Education functions towards the transmission of culturate to the successive generations.

→ Education safeguards and preserves the cultural patterns.

Aim of Education in Relation to Culture :-

→ To promote human beings, who at least will perpetuate and improve the existing culture.

→ To determine the cultural aim of education

→ To make education a process of culture and a product of culture.

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Satyam Education

UNIT-III

Social Changes and Education:-

1. what is the meaning of social change?

→ The term "Social change", is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interaction and inter relationships.

→ Society is a "web of social relationship" and hence social change obviously means a change in the system of social relationships.

→ Social relationships are understood in term of social process and social interactions and socializati

→ Thus the term social changes is used to describe variations in social interaction, social process and social organisation.

→ This includes alterations in the structure and function of the society.

→ Any change that alters basically the established forms of social relationships.

→ It is a change that reflects in all aspects of social life i.e., Family, neighborhood, play group, work place, religion.

→ Social changes may be partial or total.

) Factor of social change?

→ Factors responsible for social change is 4 types,

1. Physical factors
2. Biological Factors
3. Technological Factor.
4. Cultural Factors

1. physical factor :-

→ The environment or the nature continuous to change and this change brings about a lot of change in the society and life of the people.

→ The physical factors consists of the surface of the earth, climate, rainfall, draught, floods, etc.

→ Rate and direction of the social changes are governed by the physical environment. The surface of the earth is never at rest.

2. Biological factors :-

→ Demography is concerned with the size and structure of human population.

→ The social structure of a society is closely related with the changes in the size, composition and distribution of population.

→ The size of the population is based mainly upon three factors
1. Birth rate
2. Death rate and migration.

→ Decrease or increase in the population has an immediate effect upon economic institution.

3. Technological factors :-

→ The recent developments in science and technology have brought about tremendous changes in all walks of society.

→ with the invention of wheel, changes were brought in the field of transportation and production which has in turn affected the

the social life of people.

→ Development in electronics have brought in revolutionary changes in the field communication.

4- Cultural Factors :-

→ Cultural is the part and parcel of society and social life.

→ Cultural and social lives are so interwoven and inseparable that all the cultural changes are social changes.

→ Culture directs the movements in the society.

→ Many social changes occure due to cultural change.

What is modernisation and write the characteristics?

→ The developed countries set model for developing countries for their improvement and refinement. Now the developing countries have to improve the life style of the people by transforming their society into technologically oriented and scientifically attained. This process of change can be called as "Modernisation".

Characteristics :-

1. Empathy :-

→ Empathy is a psychological quality.

→ It is a mental condition of an individual where he has the capacity to see himself in the situation of others.

2. Mobility :-

→ Mobility is an essential character of Modernization

→ Certainly there will not be any progress for the individuals, who confine themselves to particular place.

3. High Participation

→ Participation of more number of people in various social activities is another character of Modernization.

4. Interest Articulation :-

→ people of Modern society freely express their desire and strive to satisfy their desire.

→ Fulfillment of desires leads to the individual progress.

5. Achievement Oriented :-

→ Achievement oriented is an "inner concern" or "urge" that motivates and sustain economic growth.

→ A strong desire for achivement will become a base for development of an individual.

6. Long term planning :-

People have to forego short term fruits for the sake of more advantageous long term result.

7 Discipline :-

→ Another quality of Modernization is discipline.

→ If many people have to work together in one and the same place, at a particular time, all of them should have self discipline.

1) Write the Role of Education in Modernization?

→ Daniel Learner (1962) has include literacy as an indication of Modernization.

→ So education plays a very significant role in the process of modernization.

→ Education inculcates necessary qualities in the individual so as to make them modern person.

→ Education developes the qualities among the individual

→ Education develops wholesome personality of the individual.

→ Education increases the productivity of people, in the turn the development of society as a whole or national development and building up of a new nation with secular out look.

→ Education can bring about change in all fields of life and nation.

~~→ Education~~.

2) Write the social stratification?

→ In every society different types of inequalities are found among the people.

→ These unequal groups are arranged in some hierarchical status and power.

→ In other words, they are arranged in different categories or strata.

→ People in the lower strata are given less respect and get fewer benefit of wealth and power.

→ At the same time people of the upper layers or strata are given more respect and they get more benefits.

→ Sociologist call this inequality in social organization as "social stratification".

→ Different theory based on stratification.

1. classical conservative theories.
2. Structural - functionalist theories
3. The conflict theories

(1. inequality is the law)
(2. equilibrium theories)

⑥ Social Mobility and types of social mobility?

→ The term social mobility in its widest sense refers to any movement of individuals, families or groups between sectors of society.

→ social mobility is an indication of social changes as well as social progress.

There are two types of social mobility.
1. Horizontal social mobility
2. Vertical social mobility.

1:— → Horizontal social mobility involves no change in the position of the individual or group in the social hierarchy.

2:— Vertical social mobility involves in the social status of the individual or the group.

There are 2 types
a) Descending vertical mobility.
b) Ascending vertical social mobility

Social Networking & its Implications of social cohension and education?

→ Social networks are popular platforms for interaction, communication and collaboration between friends.

→ Social cohesion is a multi-dimensional concept and various definitions can be found in the literature.

Social networking implications on Education :-

→ Social networking communities are here to stay.

→ "Facebook" has over 500 million user, while twitter has over 200 million.

<u>Advantages</u> :-

→ Social networking has increased the rate and quality of collaboration for student.

→ Social networking teaches students skills they'll need to survive in the business world.

→ By spending so much time working with new technology students develop more familiarity with computers and other electronic devices.

<u>Disadvantages</u> :-

→ Many students reduces focus on learning and retaining information.

→ The more time students spend on social sites, the less time they spend socializing in person.

UNIT-4

Democracy And Education :–

* Democracy and Education :–

→ Democracy is considered to be a system of government and a way of life which offers great scope than any other system for the development of human individuality and the varied talents which nature has given to individuals and groups.

→ Democracy derived from two greek words namely "Demos" and another word is "kratos", demos means 'people' and 'kratos' means 'rule' or power. Thus democracy means "rule by the people".

* Classification of Democracy :–

1. Direct Democracy :–

In such a system all the people in a society enjoy the power of governance without depending on their representatives.

2- Indirect Democracy :–

→ Most of the modern states are very huge in size and population. Naturally, direct democracy is not possible in their governance.

3:- Liberal Democracy :–

Such a system of democracy is based on the classical philosophy of liberalism which depends upon individualism, secularism, liberty, equality, fraternity and justice.

4. Marxist Democracy :–

The Marxists do not challenge the basic values of democracy. To them, a democratic state is a socialist state where there is no exploitation of one class by another.

* Principle of Democracy :-

1. Citizen Participation :-

→ One of the most basic signposts of a democracy is citizen participation is government.

→ Participation is the key role of citizen in democracy.

→ It is not only their rights but it is their duty.

2. Equality :-

→ Democratic societies emphasize the principle that all people are equal. Equality means that all individuals are valued equally, have equal opportunity and may not be discriminated against because of their race, religion, gender or sexual orientation.

- Political Tolerance :-

→ Democratic societies are politically tolerant.

→ This means that while the majority of the people rule in a democracy, the right of the minority must be protected.

Accountability :-

→ In a democracy, elected and appointed officials have to be accountable to the people.

→ They are responsible for their actions

Transparency :-

→ For government to be accountable the people must be aware of what is happening in the country

→ This is referred to as transparency in government.

6. Regular, free and Fair Elections :—

→ Regular, freedom for Elect. and fair election needs to in Democracy.

7- Economic Freedom :—

→ People in a democracy must have some from of economic freedom.

→ This means that the government allows some private ownership of property and businesses, and that the people are allowed to choose their own work and labor unions.

8- Control of the Abuse of power :—

Democratic societies try to prevent any elected official or group of people from misusing or abusing their power.

9. Bill of Rights :—

→ Many democratic countries also choose to have a bill of rights to protect people against abuse of power.

→ A bill of rights is a list of right and freedoms guaranteed to all people in the country.

10 – Human Rights :—

→ All democracies strive to respect and protect the human rights of citizens. Human rights means those values that reflect respect for human life and human dignity.

11- The Rule of law :—

→ In a democracy no one is above the law, not even a king or an elected president. This is called the rule of law.

* Equity, Equality, Equity :-

1. Equity :-

Equity is defined as the quality of being fair, unbiased, and just.

2. Equality :-

Equality is the quality or state of being equal, the quality or state of having the same rights, social status, etc.

* Constitutional provision on Equality of Educational opportunities in India :-

→ The principle of gender equity and rights has been adopted under provision of the constitution of the Republic of Mozambique constitution (Article 35 and 36)

Education :-

Art 21A :- Free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.

Art 41 :- Right to work, to education and to public assistance.

Art 45 :-

Provision for free and compulsory education for children.

Art 46 :- Promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, and other weaker sections.

Art - 51 (A)(K) ?

who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Minorities :-

Art 29 :-

Protection of interests of minorities.

Art 30 :-

Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

Art. 350 A :-

Facilities for instruction in mother tongue at primary stage.

* Improve the quality of Elementary education :-
(1) Formulating objectives of Elementary education.
(2) curriculum
(3) Methods of Instruction
(4) Improvement of inspection & supervision.
(5) Developing Interest in parents and students.
(6) Improving social status of teachers
(7) Improving professional training.
(8) physical facilities & Financial resources.

* OBB (Operation black Board) 1986.
1. Building with at least.
2. classrooms and providing at least two teachers of whom one should be a lady teacher.
3. protected drinking water supply
4. Necessary teaching Aids - Maps, Charts, Globe, Black-board,
5- Equipments for Games and Music.

* WOMEN EDUCATION :-

→ Educating an Indian women creates a vital opportunity for the social and economic development of India.

→ An educated woman reduces the chances of her child dying before the age of five.

→ Education is very important for every child whether boy or girl.

Let us look at some of the reasons why girls should get an education

1. Future Educated Generations
2. Decrease Infant Mortality.
3. Decrease Maternal Mortality.
4. Decrease child Marriage.
5. Decrease population Explosion.
6. Increase Involvement in political process.
7. Decrease Domestic & sexual violence.
8. Decrease support for militancy.
9. Improve socioeconomic Growth.

=x=

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UNIT - 5

Education and National Integration :-

* National Integration :-

→ National integration is the awareness of common identity amongst the citizens of a country.

→ It means that though we belong to different castes, religions and regions and speak different languages, we recognise the fact that we are all one.

→ This kind of integration is very important in building up of a strong and prosperous Nation.

* Factors Affecting National Integration :-

→ The Indian situation is so complex that forging unity among its people is very difficult.

→ Our people differ in many ways.

1. Language.
2. Religion
3. Region.
4. Culture.
5. Geographical conditions.
6. Food Habits.
7. Caste.

* Teacher's Role in Achieving National Integration :-

→ No programme of National Integration can succeed in educational institutions unless the teachers themselves are above, certain communalism and narrowism.

→ It is the teacher, who can inculcate national values and create among students as well as the society at large.

→ The teacher role is crucial for student future.
→ National integration is vital for India's survival.
→ It is the cry of the moment.
→ National integration day is being celebrated in India every year on 19 November.
→ This day is also renowned as "Quamiekta Divas" and intribute of the first Indian women prime minister birth day commemoration.

* Role of united Nations organization in the field of education and world peace.

→ On the 14 of August 1941, president Roosevelt and prime minister Churchill signed a joint declaration embodying eight principles, which are to govern international relation.
→ This declaration has been called "The Atlantic charter".

a. Seek no aggrandizement territorial or other
b. Respect the rights of all people to choose the from of government.
c. Further the enjoyment by all states, of access to trade and raw materials.
d. To bring about the fullest collaborations between all nations in the economic field.
e. To establish a reach that will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety.
f. To enable all to travel the high seas and oceans without hindrance.
g. To abandon the use of force by all nations.

nations.

The principal organs of the UN are :-

1. The UN security council.
2. The Economic and social control.
3. The trusteeship council.
4. The International court of justice and
5. The UN secretariat.

* Barriers for International understanding :-

1. Secrecy :- Secrecy about the nuclear strength of Nations.
2. Racial Prejudices :- This is one of the strongest barriers in the way of International understanding.
3. Inequality of countries :-
4. Lack of National solidarity.

* By conducting following programs we can promote International understanding in the children. They are.

1. Teacher should teach about "unity in Diversity"
2. Treat the children by introducing uniform to them.
3. Teachers should conduct regularly national festivals in the school for developing patriotism among the children.
4. Teacher should teach to give respect to the national flag.
5. Moral values should be developed among the children.
6. Teacher should display the photos of great leaders, freedom fighter.

7. The head of the institutions should conduct meeting by the experts in the schools.

8. Every day teachers should conduct pledge in the prayer time.

9. To understand the different cultures, histories.

* Peace Education & its objective and importance.

→ So far the world has experienced two world wars.

→ In both these wars, crores of people have died.

→ So peace education is most important education for children because today children is tomorrow citizen.

Objectives of peace education :-

1. To develop the right attitude among the people.
2. To realize the value of peace and its importance
3. To develop the feeling of international brotherhood and fraternity among students.
4. To identify the consequences of good and bad, suitability and unsuitability or right and wrong.
5. To realize the realities between violence and extreme enmities and their consequences.

* peace education is very useful in preventing the cruelty attitude directly and indirectly.

* Social crisis and its management :-

→ Social crisis is the crisis which hampers the social life of an individual.

→ Crisis is the situation of a complex system when the system functions poorly, an immediate decision is necessary.

→ In order to aid someone in crisis, it is crucial to be able to identify the sign that indicate they are undergoing an internal conflict.

Way to Manage a crisis :-

→ Crisis Management is the process by which an organization deals with a major event that threatens to harm the organization, its stakeholders, or the general public.

Three elements are common to a crisis.

(a) A threat to the organization
(b) The element of surprise, and
(c) A short decision time.

The steps of crisis Management :-

1. Anticipate crises.
2. Identify your crisis communications team.
3. Identify and train spokespersons.
4. Spokesperson training.
5. Establish Notification and Monitoring systems.
6. Assess the crisis situation.
7. Have a plan.
8. Be honest and open
9. Keep employees informed
10. Communicate with customers and suppliers
11. Update early and often.
12. Don't forget social media.

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